

MAN VS NATURE



DANGEROUS
ENCOUNTERS
IN THE WILD

Dear Friend,

Can you believe it's September already? (Sheesh... how times passes us by.)

For me, this time of the year generally means a lot of hiking and camping with the kids.

And since they're growing up fast, each year they want to make our trip a little more "extreme" than the last.

But last year, things got a little bit too "extreme."

Long story short, while me and my boy were out gathering some wood to make a fire, we came face to face with a spectacular exemplar of a momma bear and her cub. (Worst case scenario, right?)

Lucky for us, both me and my kid knew exactly how to handle such a situation... so we opened our jackets and spread our hands (to make ourselves look as big as imposing as possible) and we backed away slowly.

It was a close call...

Anyway, my point is there are countless of threats Mother Nature can bring you face to face with, and if you don't know how to handle even one of them, that could be the last mistake you ever make.

That's why in this month's special report I put together a "worst case scenario" list of dangerous encounters where you'll find how to handle each and every one of them.

P.S.: Remember that sharing is caring, so share this info with your friends that might benefit from this experience!

Alec Deacon

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MAN VS. NATURE

Dangerous Encounters in the Wild

When you are out and about in any forest or a wilderness area, it is imperative that you know how to deal with wild animals. Bears, cougars, snakes or scorpions, they are all hidden in the wild, and willing to attack you when crossing over their territory.

Contrary to popular belief, bears, cougars, and other well-known animals aren't the only ones that pose a risk to your well-being and safety. Wild animals and creatures that you can hardly see can be very dangerous or very deadly depending on which of them you had the bad timing to meet.

It is very important that you know which wild animals and creatures are dangerous before you invade their home by hiking, camping or other outdoors activities.

Types of Wild Animals and Other Wild Creatures to Be Aware Of

When travelling through the forests, wilderness areas, or seashores, you have to know what might attack you so you could build up your defense.

Mosquitoes

When people are on the lookout for wild animals, they may well be in the midst of swatting at a mosquito and being more annoyed than concerned about just how dangerous these insects really are.

Mosquitoes need stagnant water to lay their eggs in. They prefer ponds, marshes, swamps, and other wetlands. If these water areas are not available to them, then mosquitoes will use water filled containers like tires, buckets, and other trash that can hold stagnant water to lay their eggs in.

Water gives mosquitoes a place to lay eggs and grow through egg, larval, and pupal stages. Female mosquitoes lay their eggs on the surface of the water or in areas that flood waters can rise and cause them to hatch.

Water is a food source for mosquitoes during the water stages of their life. Mosquitoes feed on all kinds of microorganisms that are in the water. Mosquitoes in the water stages of their life can be a food source for other animals like frogs, other insects, or fish.

Mosquitoes are attracted to body heat and carbon dioxide. They are also attracted to naturally occurring chemicals that are released when people breathe. Heat and carbon dioxide will draw mosquitoes to a crowd, but it is the secondary attractions that cause the mosquitoes to go after the one or two people in the group.

Diseases Caused by Mosquitoes

Malaria

Malaria is a serious disease that causes a high fever and chills. The bite from an infected mosquito with the Malaria parasites is how the disease is spread. In the United States, malaria is rare, but has been seen in Florida, Florida Keys, and swampy parts of Louisiana. It is also found in Africa, Southern Asia, and in Central and South America.

Most malaria infections have flu like symptoms, such as a high fever, chills, and muscle pain. Malaria symptoms tend to run in cycles. A bad case of malaria can do damage to the liver, heart, lungs, kidneys, or the brain.

There are a few blood tests for Malaria, and you should use them when you think that you might be infected:

- The blood tests Thick and Thin Blood Smears are used to find out whether or not malaria parasites are in your blood.
- Liver Function Tests to check for liver damage.
- Complete Blood Count to check for anemia.
- Blood Glucose Test to measure the amount of glucose in your blood.

Medicines can treat malaria, but some malaria parasites may survive because they are resistant to the medicines or they stay in your liver. Malaria can come back at irregular intervals for up to 2-4 years if treatment is not completed. If the infected individual is not treated, serious complications or death may occur.

When being treated a person in good physical shape would take a week or more to recover. If you are sick and weak the odds of surviving without treatment are very low.

You can prevent getting infected with Malaria, and this prevention involves protecting yourself against mosquito bites by using mosquito repellent, taking anti-malaria medicines, and

emptying stagnant water from old tires, buckets, and any trash that is holding water. But the best prevention is to stay out of malaria prone areas.

Dengue Fever and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever

Dengue Fever is the leading cause of illness and death in the tropics and subtropics. About 100 million are infected yearly worldwide.

Dengue Fever is a worldwide problem that started in the 1950s. Although rarely occurs in the United States, less than 20,000 a year, it is endemic in Puerto Rico and many tourist destinations in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In most cases of Dengue Fever in the United States, these people were infected out of the country and became ill when they returned.



Dengue Fever is transmitted by the Aedes Mosquito. The most effective protection measures are to avoid mosquito bites. Dengue fever cannot be spread directly from person to person.

There are a few ways to control the mosquitoes, and prevent transmitting the disease:

- Eliminate places where mosquitoes lay their eggs, like water containers that hold water in and around the house.
- Keep pet water dishes clean and fresh.
- Do not forget to change the water in flower vases.
- In the outdoors, keep all animal watering containers clean and fresh and keep tight fitting lids on water barrels when not in use.

Adult mosquitoes will bite in the day or at night when the lights are on. To protect yourself use mosquito repellent on your skin when indoors or outdoors. For more protection wear long sleeve shirts and long leg pants. Also be sure all door and window screens are secure and without holes. For protection against mosquitoes while you sleep, use a mosquito net on the bed.

The symptoms of Dengue fever are high fever, bad headaches, pain behind the eyes, joint pain, muscle and bone pain, and rashes, mild bleeding from the nose, gums, and the victims bruise easily. Usually younger children and those experiencing Dengue fever for the first time have milder illness than older children and adults.

Dengue hemorrhagic fever has the same symptoms of the plain Dengue Fever that lasts 2-7 days. When the fever declines, new symptoms appear including bad vomiting, severe stomach pain, and difficulty breathing.

The Deadliest Attackers Won't Shoot You And You Can't Shoot Them Back

Learn How To Survive Them When There Is No Doctor Around

[Watch video>>](#)

How to Treat Dengue Fever

If you do not get treatment at this time you have about 24-48 hours to live. During this last stage of the illness, your capillaries begin to leak fluids into the lungs and other body cavities.

This will lead to circulatory system failure, internal bleeding, bleeding from the nose and gums, shock, and finally death.

Unfortunately there is not a specific medication to treat this infection nor is there a vaccine to prevent it. People that believe they have Dengue fever should take a pain relievers with acetaminophen and do not use pain relievers with aspirin. Aspirin will cause the sick person to bleed more. Also needed is rest, drink plenty of fluids, and go to the hospital for evaluation.

As with Dengue fever there is not a specific medication or a vaccine to prevent Dengue hemorrhagic fever. However it can be treated with IV therapy if caught early.

Ticks

The tick's life cycle includes eggs, larvae, nymphs, and adult male or adult female. The larvae, nymphs, and adult ticks all need blood meals. It is the female tick that cause the most bites. The male ticks usually dies after mating. Ticks cannot jump or fly they just reach out and touch the host and grab in order to climb aboard. Some larvae have preferred hosts.

Most ticks in the nymph or adult stage will attach to get a blood meal from several different kinds of animals including humans.



Although ticks need a blood meal to survive some ticks can live a year or more without a blood meal before dying.

There are two types of ticks, hard and soft. The hard tick, which has a hard body shell can attach and feed for hours to days.

Disease transmitting usually occurs near the end of the feeding. It may take hours for a hard tick to transfer the pathogens. A

soft tick can transfer disease pathogens in less than a minute. The bite of some soft ticks can produce very painful reactions.

There are many common names for ticks. An example of this is the Dog Tick, Deer Tick, and African Tick. The common name of "Red Tick" may be used to describe almost any tick that has a blood meal.

Symptoms and Signs of Tick Bites

In most cases when a person is bitten by a tick the tick bite is painless and remains that way even after the blood meal is completed and the tick has fallen off your skin. In most cases after the tick has fallen off the bite site may start itching, burning, and turning red.

Sometimes the bite site also becomes intensely painful. In very rare cases if the person is allergic to tick bites they can develop a rash, shortness of breath, swelling, weakness, vomiting, headaches, confusion, and numbness. Individuals with an allergic reaction should seek medical attention immediately.

Disease Caused by Tick Bites

There are two well-known diseases transmitted by ticks, and they are...

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

There are two ticks that transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever. They are the American Dog Tick and The Rocky Mountain Wood Tick. This disease was originally discovered in the Rocky Mountains, but today it has been reported throughout North, Central, and South America.

NATURAL TICK REPELLENT

Diatomaceous Earth - It is said to be a great natural bug repellent without any toxic effects on humans, animals and plants. Spread it all over you lawn to help keep ticks and other bugs away.

Lime - It has a similar effect, but it does affect the acidity of your soil, so keep that in mind before using it in your garden.

A mix of lemon, orange, clove and lavender essential oils. There are many recipes online that you can try and test. Some are kid friendly so keep that in mind if you have little ones running all over the lawn.

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Rocky Mountain spotted fever is a tick borne disease. You cannot catch this disease by casual contact with others that have the illness. The only way this disease can be spread is when a tick bites an infected human and then bites a non-infected human.

The infected tick needs about ten hours to transmit the illness to you. To catch Rocky Mountain spotted fever you have to be outdoors in areas where the ticks are contaminated with the Bacterium *Rickettsia Rickettsii*. This is usually during the summer months when people are spending more time outdoors.

Symptoms of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

The signs and symptoms of Rocky Mountain spotted fever become visible a couple of days after being bitten to up to about two weeks. The symptoms of Rocky Mountain spotted fever are: headaches, high fever, and muscle aches. It has also been reported that some individuals may develop abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting.

A rash appears after five days after the onset of the fever. It first appears around the ankles, forearms, and wrists. The rash consists of small flat pink spots that spread to the individuals' chest, back, and then down the remainder of the extremity. The rash can sometimes be found on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

Damage to the small blood vessels can cause them to be leaky, with bleeding, or clotting leading to the following organ problems:

- Kidney failure due to damage of the small blood vessels in the kidney.
- Finger and toe blood disruption due to blood vessel damage.
- In the brain - headaches, confusion, and seizures can occur due to blood vessel damage.
- Inflammation of the heart and lungs that could lead to death.
- Damage to the eyes may occur due to inflammation of the vascular structures of the eyes.

Antibiotics are the treatment of choice for Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The best working antibiotic is Doxycycline. The early use of antibiotics can decrease the death rate from 20% to about 5%.

It is possible to prevent Rocky Mountain spotted fever by doing the following:

- Wear long pants and long sleeve shirts when working or walking in wooded areas.
- Use DEET containing insect repellents.
- Check for ticks on yourself, family members, friends, and pets after being outside in a high risk area.
- If a tick is found use tweezers to remove all of the tick, including the head. Use a little bit of dish detergent to make the tick easier to remove in one piece.
- Keep the tick so identification can be made if necessary.

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is a bacterial illness caused by *Borrelia Burgorferi*. Deer ticks, frequently found on deer from various locations harbor the bacterium in their stomachs. Lyme disease is a tick borne disease and cannot be transmitted from human to human. Lyme disease can cause abnormalities in the skin, joints, heart, and nervous system.

Lyme disease occurs most frequently in children 5-14 years old and adults 40 -50 years old. Additional risk factors include recreational and occupational exposure to ticks, outdoor activities including gardening in woods and fields in areas where Lyme disease is known to be a problem.

Lyme Disease Symptoms Come in 3 Stages

- Stage 1: The early localized, three to thirty days after the bite. The symptoms in this stage are the following- Bullseye rash at bite site, fever, swollen lymph nodes, muscle pains, joint pain, headaches, and chills.

- Stage 2: The early disseminated, occurs within days to weeks after the bite. The symptoms in this stage are the following- Dizziness, palpitations, stiff neck, headaches, and meningitis.
- Stage 3: The late disease, when the disease is not treated months to years after the bite. The symptoms in this stage are the following- Joint swelling, loss of facial tone, memory problems, numbness, shooting pains throughout the body, tingling sensation of the limbs, joint pain, and arthritis.

How Is Lyme Disease Diagnosed

In the early stage of Lyme disease, doctors can make a diagnosis by finding the classic Bullseye rash on the patient. Your doctor might review your medical history to exclude diseases with similar findings in joints, heart, and nervous system.

Lyme disease blood tests are helpful in patients who have symptoms compatible with Lyme disease, who have a history of a tick bite at least a month earlier or who have unexplained disorders of the heart, joints, or nervous system.

Treatment for Lyme Disease

Antibiotics are the treatment of choice for the curing Lyme disease. The type of antibiotic depends on if the disease is in the early stage or the late stage and what areas of the body are affected. Antibiotics used in the early stage of Lyme disease are normally taken by mouth. The antibiotics of choice are Doxycycline, Amoxicillin, or Cefuroxime Axetil. Using these drugs will rapidly cure Lyme disease.

As a general rule if you have been bitten by a tick and the bite area develops a Bullseye rash around it, you should seek medical attention as soon as possible. At this stage antibiotic treatment will usually clear up the rash in one or two weeks without any long term health problems.

The later stage of Lyme disease can cause nervous system diseases, joint pain and swelling, and arthritis. This stage might require intravenous therapy using Rocephin and Penicillin G.

For the relief of Lyme disease symptoms, pain relievers may be added by your doctor. Oral medications like Ibuprofen can be used to reduce inflammation and help to improve joint function

Warning: There are no home remedies to treat Lyme Disease!

The following are good ways to help prevent you from getting Lyme disease:

- Avoid known tick infested areas.
- Spraying insect repellent containing DEET on all exposed skin and clothing.
- Wearing long pants tucked into heavy socks and long sleeve shirts to protect the skin.
- While in the tick infested area, random checks of clothing, adults and children, and pets should be done. Ticks can be removed gently and saved in a jar for later identification.
- Bathing the body and scalp and washing clothes upon returning home may prevent the bite and transmitting of this disease.

Spiders

Tarantula

Tarantulas are big black hairy spiders about the size of a golf ball that look nasty, but will only bite if provoked. Most of the time Tarantulas will flee if given the opportunity to do so.

Their venom is no worse than that of a bee sting. Death is rare.



Black Widow

The bite of an adult female can be fatal. They will only bite if provoked while protecting the egg sack. The female spiders are described as being less than an inch long with a red hour glass marking on their belly. The male spider is about half the size of the female and is not poisonous. If the female has not eaten before mating, she will kill and eat the male spider thus the name.

These spiders are nocturnal and hide in their web during the day. At night they are active and build their web in low vegetation.

The bite of the Black Widow may feel like a little prick or you may feel nothing at all. Two little red marks appear where bitten with minor swelling.



Pain will become intense in about 1-3 hours and could last for two days. If you are allergic to the venom of this spider the pain and swelling can spread throughout the body.

Severe cramping in the abdominal muscles, including nausea, vomiting, shaking, and sweating have been reported. In severe cases the victims also have labored breathing, a weak pulse, clammy skin, unconsciousness, and convulsions. Symptoms usually diminish after 24 hours, but may take as long as several days.

The best way to keep from getting bitten by a Black Widow spider is to watch where you are walking at night during the mating season. Remember that a Black Widow spider will try to flee from you except when guarding her egg sack.

Scorpions

In the United States scorpions are mostly located in the dry regions of the Southwest. The sting of the scorpion in most cases is not serious and usually have localized pain, swelling, tenderness, and some discoloration.

The most dangerous scorpion in the United States is the *Centruroides Exilicauda*. One bite can be fatal. Most healthy adults are not at risk, but children are.



In most cases scorpions will flee the area when disturbed. If you are collecting rocks for campfires, or collecting rock samples be careful. Wear heavy gloves because scorpion's stingers cannot penetrate the material. Scorpions like to hide under rocks for protection. When disturbed let them leave.

Red Imported Fire Ants

These Red Ants are the most notorious Fire Ant in the United States. These ants were introduced to the United States from South America between 1933 and 1945.

Fire Ants get their name from their painful sting. If the nest is stepped on, a mass of worker ants rush out and sting the feet and legs of any intruder. Each sting causes a small but very painful wound that develops into an ulcer in 24 to 48 hours. As the stings heal they become very itchy and can easily get infected.

To protect yourself from Fire Ant swarms, keep a watchful eye on the ground for their nests in known areas that are infested with them. Also blouse the bottom of your pant legs into your socks to keep the ants from stinging your legs.

Sharks



Sharks are the top dogs in the marine world. They have been given a bad reputation as a bloodthirsty killing machines, but this view is a little distorted. As the top dogs sharks help to limit the populations of the animals and fish that they eat. This helps to maintain the balance of nature.

Sometimes a shark may grab a human by mistake. Other times an attack may be a shark protecting its own territory. The yearly worldwide average of unprovoked shark attacks is 75 to 100 with 10 to 15 deaths.

Types of Shark Attacks

Provoked Attacks

The main cause of provoked attacks are caused by humans touching sharks or untangling them from fishing nets. Recently there have been incidents involving divers who were attacked after grabbing or feeding sharks while underwater.

Unprovoked Attacks

Unprovoked attacks happen when sharks make the first contact. Sometimes the attacks are hit and run, sneak attacks, or bump and bite attacks.

Hit and Run Attacks

Occur near beaches where sharks feed on bait fish in pounding surf, strong currents, and murky water.

A shark may mistake the movements of a swimmer, usually at the surface, for those of their normal food fish. The shark makes one grab, then lets go, and then leaves the area. Legs, feet, hands, or arms are often bitten. Injuries are usually minor, but deaths may sometime occur.

Sneak Attacks

Take place in deeper waters. The victim does not see the shark coming before the attack. The results of the attack can be serious injury or death especially if the shark continues the attack.

Bump and Bite Attacks

Occurs when a shark circles and actually bumps the victim with its head or body before biting. As in the sneak attack the shark can attack repeatedly causing serious injury or death.

How to Prevent a Shark Attack

To decrease your chances of shark attack, keep in mind the following suggestions:

- Always swim in a group. Sharks most often attack a lone swimmer.
- Do not wander too far from shore. Doing so isolates you and places you away from help.
- Avoid water at night, dawn, or at dusk. Most sharks are most active during these times and are better able to find you than you are able to see (and avoid) them.
- Do not enter the water if you are bleeding. Sharks can smell and taste blood and trace it back to you. Women should also avoid entering the water during their periods as well as around, or any other time when the odor of blood may be detectable to sharks. Remember, they have a very strong sense of smell and what seems minor to you may signal meal time to them.
- Do not wear bright shiny jewelry. The reflected light looks like shining fish scales.
- Do not go into sewage contaminated water. Sewage attracts bait fish which in turn attacks sharks.
- Avoid water areas being fished and those with lots of bait fishes. Diving seabirds are a good sign of bait fish in the nearby waters.
- Do not enter the water if sharks are present!
- Avoid wearing brightly colored clothing or an uneven tan. Sharks can see the contrast quite well and might come over to investigate.
- Do not splash a lot, and keep your pets out of the water. Erratic movements can attract sharks.
- Use care near sandbars or steep drop offs. Sharks like to hang out in these areas.
- Do not relax just because porpoises are nearby. Porpoises in the swimming area does not mean the sharks have left the area.
- Do not try to touch a shark if you see one!!!

- If you are attacked by a shark, the general rule of thumb is to do whatever it takes to get away, not to strike back.

Canada Geese

Canada geese have a black head and neck with a white chinstrap and a brownish body. Canada geese have a body length between 30 to 43 inches and a wingspan between 50 to 73 inches depending on the subspecies. The male Canada goose usually weighs 6 to 14 pounds. The average among all subspecies is about 9 pounds.



The female Canada goose looks identical to the male, but are slightly lighter weighing in between 5 to 12 pounds averaging all subspecies to about 8 pounds.

Contrary to its normal migration routine, larger flocks of Canada geese have established permanent residences in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and as far south as Florida. On

the west coast they normally live in northern California. In many of these permanent residences, the geese are referred to as nuisances and should be removed for the common good.

Canada geese and their goslings are protected in the United States under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and cannot be hunted without the proper permits in or out of hunting season. The eggs are also protected by law from unauthorized tampering, stealing, or breaking.

Doing any of the above actions could get you arrested and charged under 16 USC Chapter 7- Protection of Migratory Game and Insectivorous Birds. The violations and penalties: forfeitures are covered under Section 707. Breaking this US Code Section can earn you big fines, imprisonment, and the forfeitures of all guns, traps, vessels, and vehicles used in the crime.

When Canadian Geese Attack

Generally the only time geese will attack somebody is when defending their territory. An attack usually signifies that a nest is nearby. A female is unlikely to give you much trouble or aggressive attention because she will be sitting on or caring for her eggs. It is a defensive male that will charge. He does this because he sees you as a threat.

The geese will charge you by running at you or flying at you. The bites that geese can inflict on you are painful. Wing strikes on you can feel like someone is beating you with a stick.

If you find yourself in a goose attack, do not panic, or try to fight off the goose. Instead get out of the goose's space by just backing away from the male goose. He will not follow you beyond a certain point.

The male goose usually has a specific defensive area and will seldom leave its defensive space when protecting the nesting site.

Rattlesnakes

Rattlesnakes are found throughout the United States, but are mainly found in the South. I would classify rattlesnakes as a sit and wait hunters because they coil themselves up and wait for the prey to pass by.



Snake Repellent

- 120 ml Oil of Cloves
- 20 ml Eucalyptus Oil
- 20 ml Tea Tree Oil
- 20 ml Lavander Oil
- 20 ml Sandalwood Oil

Dilute to 1 Liter of water and respray every month.

Recipe by Allan Burnett of Reptile Awareness Displays of Australia.

wikipedia.org survivopedia.com

If you provoke a Rattlesnake by walking too close to them, accidentally step on them, or remove their cover stones there is a good chance you may get bitten. Snake bites do occur, but death is very rare.

When You Meet a Rattlesnake...

When a Rattlesnake feels threatened it will shake its tail, making a very distinctive rattling noise. Most of the time a rattlesnake will attack out of self-protection if you do not back off at the sound of its warning. Rattlesnakes are very shy and would rather try to escape than fight. Always give a rattlesnake plenty of room to escape and get away.

If you hear the rattlesnakes rattling, turn your head slowly to locate the snake and slowly back away. Because a Rattlesnake can jump two-thirds of their body length on flat land and more if striking down hill, it is wise to stay at least one of your body lengths or out of the snake's striking zone.

If you are out and about in snake country, be sure to wear loose fitting clothing. Wear ankle height or higher leather boots. Do not wear low shoes or sandals - you are just asking to get bitten. Rattlesnakes are night time hunters. Never put your hands or feet under brush or rocks without checking to see if a snake is resting there.

Rattlesnake bites come in three varieties: no venom injected, a little venom injected, or a large amount of venom injected into the victim. If you are bitten by a Rattlesnake seek medical attention at once. Symptoms of venom injection are pain, blisters, and swelling at the bite site. Other symptoms include headache, nausea, vomiting, and confusion. Also be on the lookout for possible signs of allergic reaction to the snake venom.

Wild Pigs

Wild pigs can adapt to a wide range of habitats. They have a high reproductive rates and have 2 litters a year with 4-14 piglets. Wild pigs have few natural predators, which makes it hard to control them. Known predators of wild pigs include Black bears, Mountain lions, Bobcats, Coyotes, and man, all of which cannot keep the populations in check.



Wild pigs are a growing threat to hikers, in part because they can live in a wide range of habitats. They mainly dwell in forest areas where the trees and vegetation provide them food and shelter. They can also be found in marshes, swamps, or farmlands.

With these wild pigs living in 40 states there is a chance your favorite hiking trail could be home to these invasive backwoods beasts.

Threats to Hikers from Wild Pigs

- Wild pigs can exhibit very aggressive territorial behavior.
- Hogs weigh up to 300 pounds or more and can charge you at 10 or more miles per hour and can quickly run down and attack hikers.
- Boars have 4 very sharp tusks that can seriously injure or kill a hiker.
- Hikers can catch Undulant Fever or other diseases from any contact with infected wild pigs.
- Wild pigs can contaminate any water source with their feces.

Risk Factors with Wild Pigs

- Wild pigs are most active at dawn and dusk.
- Wild pigs have great senses of hearing and smell and will generally avoid human contact.
- If you see a pig on the trail, keep a safe distance away, especially if piglets are around.
- Wild pigs are not only found in rural localities, but clashes with wild pigs have been reported in suburban and urban areas. These wild pig incidents have been on the rise since the Mid-1990s.

How to Survive When a Wild Pig Threatens You

- In a faceoff with a wild pig your best option is to climb the nearest tree or boulder.
- You need to be over 6 feet off the ground because wild pigs can walk up a tree trunk with their front legs.

- If a pig charges you and you cannot escape sidestep to the left or right at the last moment very quickly to avoid the swing of its tusks.
- In the last resort you may have to physically fight back with whatever means possible until the mauling is over.
- While fighting back try to remain standing.
- People who fall or are knocked down usually sustain more serious injuries.
- Most assaults on humans are over in less than a minute.

Moose

Moose are great swimmers and can be found in low lying areas or near water sources. When in moose country, remember to keep your distance and be cautious around moose.

Moose are generally non-aggressive, but can turn on you if tired, hungry, mating, or otherwise provoked. A moose female with calves or males during the rut season are most likely to attack humans. Moose are very large animals and when they attack the moose will charge, kick, and stomp, and can cause very serious injuries or even death.



Moose will run if they feel threatened; at other times they will turn aggressive. When a moose feels provoked the hair on their neck stands up and bristles, their ears fold back, they grind their teeth, or lick their lips. The Moose's primary way of warning you is to charge. Most charges are bluffs because they do not actually want to strike you. The charge is only a way to scare you away.

When You Meet a Moose...

In the wild if you come across a moose with a calf, the best thing to do is slowly back away. It is very important to let the Moose know that you are in her area. This can be done by talking loudly to make your presents known.

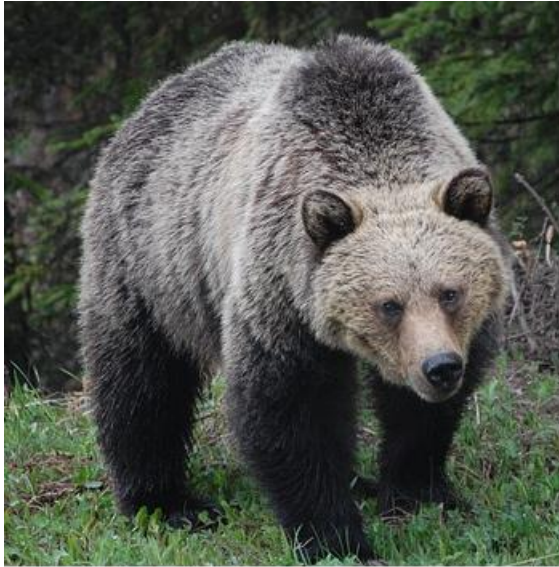
If the moose charges you, RUN away as fast as you can. Moose will seldom chase you very far. Try to find cover like a large rock or a large tree to hide behind till the moose has moved on. If, in a charging incident, the moose knocks you to the ground, curl up in a ball and protect your head. Do not move a muscle until the moose has left the area.

If you are walking a dog and a Moose see's it there is a good chance the moose will charge the dog and attack it. Moose are easily provoked when around other animals. The best thing you can do if this happens is to get the dog away from the Moose and keep it away.

Bear

Bears are very common animals in the United States. Grizzly bears which have a normal living range that include the states Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington are more likely to attack than the black bears, which are smaller and a little more peaceful.

Bears are more likely to attack if surprised. This is called a defensive attack. Most bear attacks occur when the bear is trying to get rid of a threat to itself or to the cubs.



GRIZZLY BEAR



BLACK BEAR

survivopedia.com If

you irritate or provoke a bear he will give you the following warning actions. He will charge you, makes huffing sounds, sticks out its lips, or slaps its paws on the ground. Take him seriously and back away.

When the bear stands on his hind legs it has not made up its mind yet on whether or not to attack, it is just gathering more information to determine if you are a threat. Bears rarely attack from the standing position. If a bear attacks it will be running at you on all four legs at an incredible speed for its size.

When You Meet a Bear...

If you have a surprise meeting with a bear make yourself look big and strong and back away very slowly while facing the bear. Under no circumstances make eye contact with the bear. To the bear this is a challenge and it will attack.

For your safety do not make any sudden movements, do not crouch down, or try to make a run for it. Give the bear a clear path to escape and keep your distance. If the bear refuses to leave scare it by making loud noises or banging on things.

If the bear charges you, stand your ground. If the bear makes contact with you the odds are you will be knocked to the ground so play dead. While on the ground be sure to lie on your stomach, cover your head, stay silent and still. Playing dead makes the bear think the risk is gone. Do not attempt to get up or leave until the bear is gone from the area.

To lessen the chance of surprising a bear make noise while walking to let the bear know that you are in the area. Also do not go hiking at night when bears are most active. When hiking in bear country hike in groups of three or more and do not forget the bear spray. Bear spray is a hot pepper solution that temporarily impairs the bear. Finally never approach a bear with cubs. You are just asking for trouble and she will oblige.

The Deadliest Attackers Won't Shoot You And You Can't Shoot Them Back

Learn How To Survive Them When There Is No Doctor Around

[Watch video>>](#)

To help reduce the risk of attracting bears keep your food secured and your trash in bear proof containers. As a rule of thumb do not feed the bears. Remember that bears are very strong and crafty creatures. They have been known to open doors and break into freezers to get food or trash.

In some rare cases bears have attacked in a predatory way rather than a defensive way. If this happens the bear will not give any warning. In a predatory attack the bear's ears are forward and it is fixated on you. If you see this fight back using anything heavy until the bear retreats. The odds are the bear will not stop until it is overpowered, injured or you have killed it.

Mountain Lions

Mountain lions are also known as pumas, cougars, or catamounts live mostly in Western United States and Canada. Mountain lions have also been reintroduced to mountainous areas in the

Eastern United States. Nowadays it is very rare to see a mountain lion in the wild, let alone to be attacked by one.



When You Meet a Mountain Lion...

If you happen to see a mountain lion that is crouching, wagging its tail, or staring at you while keeping its body to the ground you have a mad or provoked a mountain lion looking at you. These large cats usually flatten their ears down and pump their rear legs up just before they attack.

Most mountain lions will avoid confrontations so keep your distance if possible and give the mountain lion an avenue to escape.

If you meet a Mountain lion at close range be calm and back away slowly while staring at the animal and talking in a loud tone to alert them you are not their prey. Never run from the lion. Make yourself appear larger than you are by puffing up your jacket, raise your arms, and make

noise. Never bend down or turn away from the Mountain lion. If the lion appears angry throw rocks and sticks at the lion to scare it away.

If you are being stalked by a Mountain lion – ie the animal is following at a distance and staring at you intently, it is likely assessing you as prey. Throw things at it and make sure you scare it away before moving on. Leave the area immediately and warn others including wildlife officers and other hikers in the area.

If the lion attacks, fight back. If you are knocked to the ground try to get back up on your feet. Use whatever you have or can find as a weapon to beat off the lion's attack. You must prove to the Mountain lion that you are not prey and scare it away.

Mountain lions are nocturnal creatures and prefer to move at night. So be extra careful when hiking at night Hike in groups and make noise to reduce the chance of a surprise meeting with a Mountain lion.

When you are out and about in the wilderness, forests, and seashore areas, know what animals and other creatures pose a threat to your safety and wellbeing. Knowing how to react to these incidents in a quick and timely manner can save your life as well as the lives of others.

Never forget that animal life is truly diverse. Take the time now to learn about as many animals – from insects to mammals, and reptiles to marine animals so that you can move among them as safely as possible.

Other Resources

Survivopedia Articles on Wilderness Survival

[Surviving In The Wild: 8 Deadly Mistakes To Avoid](#)

[5 Survival Hacks That Could Save Your Life In The Wild](#)

[Emergency Medicine: Treating Animal Bites Correctly](#)

[4 Snakes To Beware Of In American Wilderness](#)

[Danger In The Grass: How To Survive Tick Season](#)

[15 Tips For Surviving Journeys Through The Wild](#)

[How To Cross Rivers Safely](#)

[Off-Grid Survival: How To Track Food In The Woods](#)

[Survival Skills: Honey Tree Hunting](#)

[9 Surprising Survival Uses Of Moss](#)

Useful Links

<http://bugguide.net/node/view/28627>

<http://keepvirginiabeautiful.org/2012/07/11/virginias-most-dangerous-animal/>

<http://www.webmd.com/allergies/features/are-you-mosquito-magne>

<http://www.orkin.com/other/mosquitoes/mosquito-habitats/>

<http://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/dengue-fever-reference>

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs100/en/>

<http://aldf.com/>

<http://www.wikihow.com/Avoid-Sharks>

<http://www.discovery.com/tv-shows/shark-week/lists/top-20-ways-to-avoid-shark>

<http://www.livescience.com/51434-shark-attack-prevention.html>

<http://www.whiteblaze.net/forum/archive/index.php/t-78026.html>

<http://mdc.mo.gov/your-property/problem-plants-and-animals/invasive-animals/fera>

<http://www.bearsmart.com/play/bear-encounters/>

<http://www.mountainlion.org/portalprotectencounters.asp>

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=livewith.aggressivemoose>

<http://www.wikihow.com/Avoid-a-Rattlesnake-Attack>